UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,127	11/14/2001	Gyung-Yun Chwa	678-713 (P9688)	6212

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Paul J. Farrell, Esq.
DILWORTH & BARRESE
333 Earle Ovington Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11553

EXAMINER
MISTRY, O NEAL RAJAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _11 November 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-8_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-8_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _11 November 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This application has been examined.

2.   Claims 1-8 are presented for examination.

Drawings

The Examiner contends that the drawings submitted on November 14, 2000 are

acceptable for the examination proceedings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public

use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United

States.

3.   Claims 1, 6, 7, & 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticpated by

Smethers et al (U.S. Patent# 6,560,640).

4.   In regards to claim 1, Smethers states a bookmark frame comprising:

a browser ID field (col. 12 lines 41-50[...The compact bookmark

identifier is preferably two bytes in size. For example,

the compact bookmark identifier can be two characters, a

control character indicating a bookmark and a number for

the particular bookmark. In the case of the "0" key and the

assignments shown in FIG. 4, the proxy server device

retrieves the bookmark associated with the "0" key (i.e.,

http://www.uplanet.bookmarks.com/smethers.html and forwards

a request for the page identified by the retrieved URL.]); and

a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field in a 1:1 relationship corresponding to the

browser ID field(Figure 4, col. 11 line 57- col. 12 line 32 [wireless client device

(e.g., wireless client device 100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad

Bookmark Manager using a computer (e.g., computer 128 of FIG. 1)

with network connectivity (e.g., the Internet) and a web browser

(e.g., Netscape Navigator). Each user or subscriber to wireless

network service can be given a personal home page which they can

visit to access Keyboard Bookmark Manager.])

5. In regards to claim 6, Smethers states a method of Internet access in an Internet

terminal having a plurality of browsers and using bookmarks, comprising the steps of:

displaying the bookmarks for a user to select one (col. 3 line 1-6 [selecting one of

a plurality of bookmarks available to the wireless client

device; transmitting a compact request for the document or file

represented by the selected bookmark from the wireless client

device to an intermediate server; obtaining, from the

intermediate server, a universal resource locator for the

document or file represented by the selected bookmark; preparing

a non-compact request for the document or file represented by

the selected bookmark, the non-compact request including the

universal resource locator for the document or file represented

by the selected bookmark]);

interpreting a browser ED of a selected bookmark (col. 3 lines 34-44 [program code

for requesting a page on a remote server using a user interface

of a wireless client device, one embodiment of the invention

includes: computer program code for obtaining a compact bookmark

identifier for a selected bookmarked page; computer program code

for producing a compact request for the selected bookmarked

page, the compact request including the compact bookmark

identifier and not including a universal resource locator for

the selected bookmarked page; and computer program code for

transmitting a compact request]); and

automatically launching a browser in accordance with the browser ID, interpreting a

URL of the selected bookmark, and accessing the Internet (col. 11 lines 59-67 [400

for a Keypad Bookmark Manager according to one embodiment of the

invention. A user wishing to create, modify or delete bookmarks

for a wireless client device (e.g., wireless client device

100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad Bookmark Manager using a

computer (e.g., computer 128 of FIG. 1) with network

connectivity (e.g., the Internet) and a web browser (e.g.,

Netscape Navigator). Each user or subscriber to wireless

network service can be given a personal home page which they can

visit to access Keyboard Bookmark Manager]).

6. In regards to claim 7, Smethers states a bookmark frame generating method

comprising:

activating a bookmark manager (col. 11 lines 57-59 [FIG. 4 is an

exemplary screen shot 400 for a Keypad Bookmark Manager

according to one embodiment of the invention.]);

selecting a bookmark generation menu and selecting one of a plurality of

browsers (col. 11 lines 59-67 [400 for a Keypad Bookmark Manager

according to one embodiment of the invention. A user wishing to

create, modify or delete bookmarks for a wireless client device

(e.g., wireless client device

100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad Bookmark Manager using a

computer (e.g., computer 128 of FIG. 1) with network

connectivity (e.g., the Internet) and a web browser (e.g.,

Netscape Navigator). Each user or subscriber to wireless

network service can be given a personal home page which they can

visit to access Keyboard Bookmark Manager]);

assigning a bookmark file and allocating an ID to the selected browser in the assigned

bookmark file (col. 12 lines 1-4 [In the screen shot 400 for Keypad

Bookmark Manager an iconic symbol 404 representing a "0" key

shows that this key has been previously assigned to a location

(e.g., document or web page address) having a specific URL 412.

The specific URL in this example is: http)]); and

completing a bookmark by inputting a URL in the assigned bookmark file

(col. 12 lines 4- 14 [specific URL in this example is:

http)://www.uplanet.bookmarks.smethers.com. The short name for

the bookmark assigned to the "0" key is "Keypad Menu" as shown

in field 408. In this example, the fields in 408 and 412 are

pre-set and are not normally able to be modified.]).

7.   In regards to claim 8, Smethers states the step of inputting a bookmark name in

the assigned bookmark file after the URL inputting step (col. 12 lines 14-24 [With

respect to key "1", the screen shot 400 show that the bookmark

has a short name of"My Stocks" in field 420 and a URL of

"http://www.uplanet.com/stocks.html/" in filed 424. Keys "2"

and "3" are also shown in the screen shot 400 has having been

assigned in accordance with information in fields 436, 440, 452

and 456. When a user first enters a bookmark or modifies a

bookmark, the entry is registered by activating the "SUBMIT"]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers et al (U.S. Patent 650,560,640).

In regards to claim 2-4, the difference between the claims and the Smethers is the claims recietes (claim 2) "the browser ID field is 8 bits", (claim 3) "the URL field is 64 bits", and (claim 4) "the URL field is 64 bits". However, it is notoriously well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that a browser id and Uniform Resource Locator (hereafter referred to as, URL) field must contain any certain number of bits, or can have a preset number of bits (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 128... bits).

Inherently, a browser id and URL field must contain a certain bit size. For example, Smeters states that a Bookmark ID "is preferably two bytes in size" (col. 12 line 42) . Although not explicitly stated, it is implicitly implied the bit size can be set for any value.

The examiner takes OFFICAL NOTICE of this teaching further, the applicant's disclosure fails to provided an explanation that setting the browser field to be 8 bits and URL field to be 64 bits overcomes any deficiency in the prior art, or any stated purpose.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the bit size of Smethers to alter the browser identifier and URL field.

The modification would have been obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a large number of bits to represent plurality of

different browsers or programs. For example, having a 4 bits could represent 16 different programs and browser by bits 0000 equal to use Microsoft Word™, bits 0001 equal to use Microsoft Works™, bits 0010 equal to use of Microsoft Explorer™, etc. The bit size of URL field could also increase and decrease depending on the length of the URL. So, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to change the browser identifier and URL field.

In regard to claim 5, The difference between the claims and Smethers is the claim recite " the URL filed is a string with null termination". However, it is notoriously well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that a URL field is a string with null termination.

The examiner takes OFFICAL NOTICE of the teachings of a URL fields or any string related fields that must end with a termination after a set of characters. It is important for strings to end with a termination, which can be any type of termination character, i.e. null sign, pound sign, or asterisk symbol, for the logic encoded in a information handling system, so that system is able to determine the ending of the set of characters in a string field. After determining the termination character, the system has the ability to perform its function by concatenating string, and provide the set of characters in an operation.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the URL string of Smethers to include a null character to any termination character.

The modification would have obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a different character or even the null sign as a termination character at the end of string, because a termination character is required.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclose.

(Smethers U.S. Patent Number 6,560,640).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to O'Neal R Mistry whose telephone number is (703) 305-2738. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

O'Neal Mistry

Assistant Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2173
o'neal.mistry@uspto.gov

RAYMOND J. BAYERL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2173